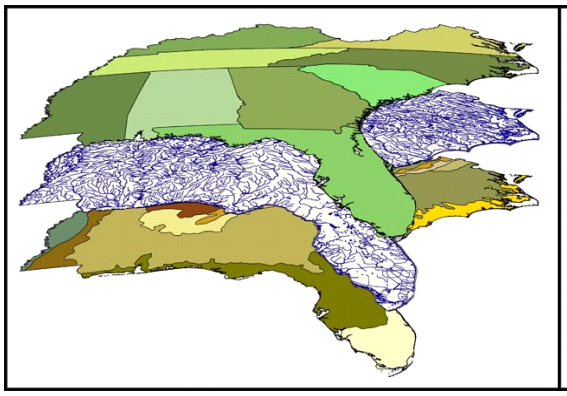


SOUTHEAST GAP ANALYSIS PROJECT

Species Modeling Report

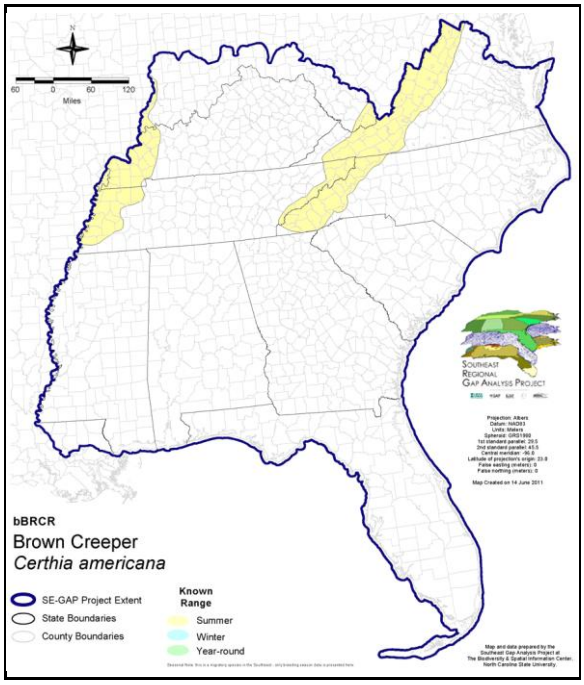
Brown Creeper

Certhia americana

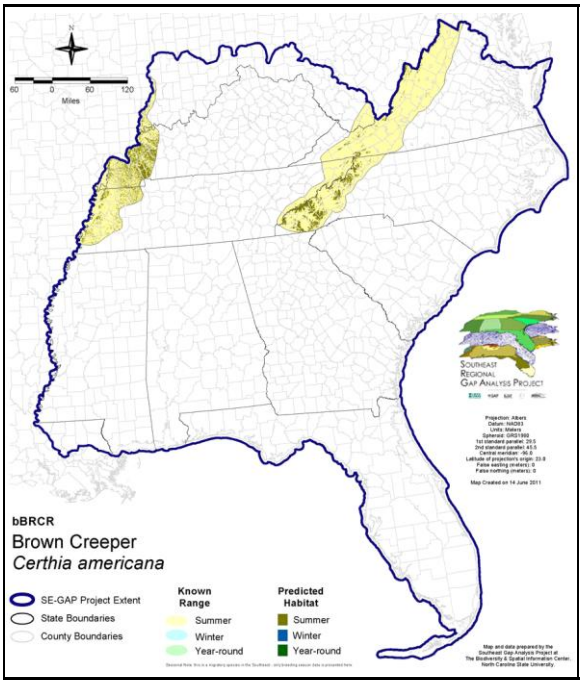
Taxa: Avian
Order: Passeriformes
Family: Certhiidae

SE-GAP Spp Code: **bBRCR**
ITIS Species Code: 178803
NatureServe Element Code: ABPBA01010

KNOWN RANGE:



PREDICTED HABITAT:



Range Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Range_bBRCR.pdf
Predicted Habitat Map Link: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/maps/SE_Dist_bBRCR.pdf
GAP Online Tool Link: http://www.gapserve.ncsu.edu/segap/segap/index2.php?species=bBRCR
Data Download: http://www.basic.ncsu.edu/segap/datazip/region/vert/bBRCR_se00.zip

PROTECTION STATUS:

Reported on March 14, 2011

Federal Status: ---

State Status: DE (E), ID (P), IL (RT), KY (E), NC (SC), NJ (S/S), NV (YES), NY (PB), OH (SI), RI (Not Listed), UT (None), VA (SC), BC (4 (2005)), QC (Non suivie)

NS Global Rank: G5

NS State Rank: AK (S4), AL (S4N), AR (S1B,S5N), AZ (S5), CA (S5), CO (S5), CT (S5), DC (S3N), DE (S1B,S4N), FL (SNRN), GA (S5), IA (S3B), ID (S5), IL (S3), IN (S2B), IN (S2B), KS (S3N), KY (S1S2B,S4S5N), LA (S4N), MA (S5), MD (S4), ME (S5), MI (S5), MN (SNRB,SNRN), MO (SU), MS (S5N), MT (S4), NC (S3B,S5N), ND (SNRN), NE (S2), NH (S5), NJ (S4B,S4N), NM (S4B,S4N), NV (S5), NY (S5), OH (S3), OK (S5N), OR (S4), PA (S4B,S5N), RI (S3B), SC (S4N), SD (S2B,S3N), TN (S2B,S4N), TX (S4), UT (S4), VA (S3B,S5N), VT (S5B,S5N), WA (S4S5B,S5N), WI (S4B), WI (S4B), WV (S3B,S4N), WY (S4), AB (S3S4), BC (S4S5B), LB (S3B), LB (S3B), MB (S5), NB (S5B), NF (S3B), NS (S5), ON (S5B), PE (S5B), QC (S4S5B), SK (S4B,S3N), YT (S3B)

SUMMARY OF PREDICTED HABITAT BY MANAGMENT AND GAP PROTECTION STATUS:

	US FWS		US Forest Service		Tenn. Valley Author.		US DOD/ACOE	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	6,070.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	2,743.3	< 1	42,371.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	41.4	< 1	203,176.5	14	340.6	< 1	30.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	2,784.7	< 1	251,618.3	17	340.6	< 1	30.4	< 1

	US Dept. of Energy		US Nat. Park Service			NOAA	Other Federal Lands	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	91,507.5	6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	8,038.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	99,546.2	7	0.0	0	0.0	0

	Native Am. Reserv.		State Park/Hist. Park		State WMA/Gameland		State Forest	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0	18,644.6	1	0.0	0
Status 3	4,881.9	< 1	5,836.3	< 1	7,111.2	< 1	2,290.8	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	4,881.9	< 1	5,836.3	< 1	25,755.8	2	2,290.8	< 1

	State Coastal Reserve		ST Nat.Area/Preserve		Other State Lands		Private Cons. Easemt.	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	35.8	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 2	0.0	0	2,613.9	< 1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	< 1
Status 4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	0.0	0	2,649.7	< 1	0.0	0	0.4	< 1

	Private Land - No Res.		Water			Overall Total	
	ha	%	ha	%		ha	%
Status 1	0.0	0	0.0	0		97,614.0	7
Status 2	0.0	0	0.0	0		66,372.8	5
Status 3	0.0	0	0.0	0		231,748.1	30
Status 4	839,655.2	58	1,735.6	< 1		841,390.7	58
Total	839,655.2	58	1,735.6	< 1		1,237,125.7	100

GAP Status 1: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a natural state within which disturbance events (of natural type, frequency, and intensity) are allowed to proceed without interference or are mimicked through management.

GAP Status 2: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover and a mandated management plan in operation to maintain a primarily natural state, but which may receive use or management practices that degrade the quality of existing natural communities.

GAP Status 3: An area having permanent protection from conversion of natural land cover for the majority of the area, but subject to extractive uses of either a broad, low-intensity type or localized intense type. It also confers protection to federally listed endangered and threatened species throughout the area.

GAP Status 4: Lack of irrevocable easement or mandate to prevent conversion of natural habitat types to anthropogenic habitat types. Allows for intensive use throughout the tract. Also includes those tracts for which the existence of such restrictions or sufficient information to establish a higher status is unknown.

PREDICTED HABITAT MODEL(S):

Summer Model:

Habitat Description: Brown creepers breed mostly in the high altitude forest of the mountains (Potter et al 1980), generally above 4,400 ft. (Simpson 1992). They breed in mature forests, typically spruce and/or fir, or where spruce or fir are mixed with hardwoods (Hamel 1992). Occasionally they breed in hemlock or white pine forests (Hamel 1992, Simpson 1992). Forages on the trunk and limbs of trees (Kaufman 1996) searching the crevices for small insects, larvae, and insect eggs (Hamel 1992)..

The nest is commonly built behind bark scales (Potter et al 1980) or a loose piece (Hamel 1992) or large strip (Kaufman 1996) of bark still attached to the tree. Ehrlich et al (1988) describe it as a 'hammocklike cup.' Knotholes and natural cavities are also known as nest placement locations (Potter et al 1980). On average nest is usually 5 to 15 feet above the ground (Harrison 1975). Creepers forage up the bark of trees, starting at the base, searching the crevices for small insects, larvae, and insect eggs (Hamel 1992).

In the eastern U.S. south of the northern conifer zone, populations occur regularly in forested floodplains, and sometimes swamps. Hamas (1992), based on his experience, suggested that floodplain forests may be important habitat in Michigan. Davis (1978) studied populations in Michigan in two different forest types. One was an old white cedar, balsam fir, and black spruce swamp, with components of sugar maple, red maple, white pine, basswood and paper birch. The other was more topographically varied and drier; tree species included red maple, American beech, with less common white oak, eastern hemlock, large-toothed aspen, butternut hickory, and American elm. In the wetter areas of this site, dead American elms were common, and in the wettest areas, white cedar and eastern hemlock occurred. Davis (1978) found that all nests were in dead trees, and all nest trees were near water. Two were in swamps, while all others were within 60 m of flowing streams.

Quoted form State habitat notes - K. Cook - 4-9-05

Customized Model: Selected map units that contain evergreen and other types that have trees with paper-like bark.

Need more info on breeding habitat within western part of the range. The elevation constraint eliminates western TN, KY, and IN from the model. I altered this model to turn off the elevation limit in the western portion of the range. MJR 18 March 2008.

Elevation Mask: > 1066m and < 2500m

Selected Map Units:

Functional Group	Map Unit Name
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Allegheny-Cumberland Dry Oak Forest and Woodland - Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Hemlock-Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Serpentine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Appalachian Shale Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Montane Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Northern Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central and Southern Appalachian Spruce-Fir Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Alkaline Glade and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Oak and Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Central Appalachian Pine-Oak Rocky Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Calcareous Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Central Interior Highlands Dry Acidic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Cumberland Sandstone Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Bluff Forest
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Loess Plain Oak-Hickory Upland - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	East Gulf Coastal Plain Northern Mesic Hardwood Forest
Forest/Woodland	Nashville Basin Limestone Glade
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Northeastern Interior Dry Oak Forest-Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Ridge and Valley Calcareous Valley Bottom Glade and Woodland

Forest/Woodland	South-Central Interior Mesophytic Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southeastern Interior Longleaf Pine Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Cove Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Mafic Glade and Barrens
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern and Central Appalachian Oak Forest - Xeric
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Low Mountain Pine Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Appalachian Montane Pine Forest and Woodland
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Interior Low Plateau Dry-Mesic Oak Forest - Evergreen Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Loblolly Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-(Pine) Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Mixed Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Dry Oak-Heath Forest - Virginia/Pitch Pine Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Piedmont Northern Triassic Basin Dry Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Hardwood Modifier
Forest/Woodland	Southern Ridge and Valley Dry Calcareous Forest - Pine Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Central Appalachian Riparian - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Open Understory Modifier
Wetlands	East Gulf Coastal Plain Jackson Plain Dry Flatwoods - Scrub/Shrub Understory Modifier
Wetlands	North-Central Appalachian Acidic Swamp
Wetlands	North-Central Interior and Appalachian Rich Swamp
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Large Floodplain - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	South-Central Interior Small Stream and Riparian
Wetlands	South-Central Interior/Upper Coastal Plain Wet Flatwoods
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Large Floodplain Forest - Forest Modifier
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont Small Floodplain and Riparian Forest
Wetlands	Southern Piedmont/Ridge and Valley Upland Depression Swamp
Wetlands	Western Highland Rim Seepage Fen

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Compiled: 15 September 2011

This data was compiled and/or developed by the Southeast GAP Analysis Project at The Biodiversity and Spatial Information Center, North Carolina State University.